

## END OF THE STRIKE

Men at Homestead Declare it Off Yesterday

AT A RED HOT SECRET SESSION

This is the Death of the Amalgamated Association and Herald the Revocation of the Strike.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 20.—The great Homestead strike, or lock-out, was brought to an end this morning at a meeting held in the rink, which was presided over by Richard Hotchkiss, the new chairman of the strikers' advisory board. Secretary Killgallen, Vice President Carney and Treasurer Madden, national officers of the Amalgamated association, were present. The lock-out had reached its one hundred and forty-fourth day. Its history is known the world over. The vote that opened the Homestead steel works to Amalgamated men stood 101 ayes to 91 nays.

The meeting was a red-hot one all the way through, and at one time it looked as if Burgess Hollinshead would have to assert his official authority to prevent serious conflict. Charges and countercharges were on order of the day. Newspaper reporters were excluded, but the information is reliable that those wishing to declare the mill open barely succeeded in carrying their point. Now, that the agency is over, the men are not backward about expressing their opinion of the men who were posed as their leaders, confidentially promising a victory when they knew for a certainty that the battle was hopelessly lost. It is expected that the Amalgamated men will join in the rush for Homestead tomorrow morning.

According to Superintendent Wood of the Homestead works, not more than 800 of the total number of old employees will be able to secure employment. Before the break of last Thursday, there were left in Homestead about 2,800 of the original 3,800 men who were locked out on June 25; of these 2,800 men, 2,200 were mechanics and laborers and 600 hundred Amalgamated association men. Up to date, 1,100 men have applied for work, and it is estimated that not more than 300 men have been supplied with employment.

The question of declaring the mill open began to agitate the minds of certain Amalgamated men as soon as it became apparent that the mechanics intended breaking away in a body. Not only the rank and file, but many of the leaders recognized that without the material aid of the mechanics they could not hope to carry the day. Money, or lack of it, also became an important factor. The failure to receive promised money of large amounts followed, but the bottom dropping out of the promise of victory for the steel workers, in the event of the demoralized party coming into power, together with the unfulfillment of other promises, all came in for consideration. They could not submit on promises and so told their leaders who, seeing it would be useless to try to hold the men together longer, took steps to place their brothers upon equal footing with the mechanics in the grand rush for work.

Saturday's meeting was attended exclusively by Amalgamated association members, much to the chagrin and disappointment of the sympathetic mechanics, who were turned away. They were in the hall in silence, hope dead within them. The meeting was not a large one and considerable surprise attended the announcement of the resignation of Chairman Crawford.

Disintegration of the Union. When this resignation had been accepted a strike arose and moved that the lock-out be declared at an end and that the men be allowed to seek employment in the Homestead mill. Discussion of this question continued until 6 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned without results. This morning the same question was taken up, but those for and against such a move were afraid to force the question to a vote, so evenly were they divided. Only about 300 men attended today's meeting. Those opposed to bringing the fight to an end struggled hard to prevent a ballot, pleading, arguing and predicting the disintegration of the Amalgamated association in event of such action.

These patriotic steel workers, who repeatedly stated that they would prefer nakedness and starvation rather than acknowledge defeat, pleaded with their brethren to stand firm, if for no other reason than to show to the world that they had not forgotten the men who were lying in prison cells awaiting trial. It was of no avail.

The question was put, the vote was a standing one. When Vice President Carney announced the result there was no joyous outburst. There was no demonstration, such as that which followed the standing vote of the men declaring themselves independent of the Amalgamated association.

Famine Before Them. For a few minutes the men sat and stared at each other. Then followed angry denunciations. The men slowly left the hall in twos and threes. They seemed loath to leave the building, the very rafters of which have quivered under the declarations of hunger, thirst and cold, that victory was there if they would only be patient.

This afternoon and evening the men stood in small groups at the stairs discussing the fight they found themselves in. With a struggle they threw nothing in store but a struggle for existence, which may assume the proportions of a famine. The oft-repeated declarations of the Carnegie officials that the non-union men will not be displaced to give employment to the strikers, renders all hope in vain. The strikers' demand of 3,000 of the deficient steel workers. Assistant Superintendent Wood said tonight: "I do not think more than 800 or 900 men can secure employment, and not that many until business brightens up so as to enable us to run our plant to its utmost capacity. Some year improve, some are also contemplating that will give temporary employment to some of the men. The company held out no inducement whatever for the men to return. The men realized that the strike was lost, had no money, winter upon them, and they saw the only course open was to try to obtain work."

No time has there been over 3,000 new men in the works since the last

## "GOD IS WITH ME"

Were the Frightful Warning Words of a Murderer

WHEN HE FIRED A FATAL SHOT

A Fiend Incarnate Shoots His Wife, Her Mother and a Policeman in Chicago. Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The later annals of Chicago record no more horrible crime, nor one accompanied by more sensational details, than that which brought death into a two-story frame cottage in the northwestern part of this city this afternoon. By the acts of a man, who is said by some to be insane, a double murder was committed, two people wounded and the murderer narrowly escaped violence at the hands of a thousand citizens who live near the scene of the tragedy.

Herman Siegler, a German, lived with his wife and three children at the residence of his wife's parents, Henry and Caroline Siles, No. 723 North Paulina street. Early this morning Siegler began making preparations for a hunting trip. Nothing unusual was noticed about his actions until about 8 o'clock when, gun in hand, he entered the parlor, where his wife and children were. One of the little ones saw him first and began to scream.

Seizes the Slaughter. Mrs. Siles, the mother-in-law, hurried into the room and as she entered Siegler attempted to elevate the gun as though he intended to shoot her. She rushed up to him and throwing her arms about his neck tried to take the gun from him.

"Keep away, God is with me," shouted Siegler, as he pushed the aged woman aside violently. Then he raised the shotgun and pointing the barrel almost directly against her left breast, fired before she could offer any resistance. She sank to the floor dead. Mrs. Siegler, in the meantime, had carried the children to the house of a neighbor and on returning encountered her husband, who fired at her, several of the shot taking effect in her neck and breast.

The noise down stairs aroused Mr. Siles and he descended into the hallway. As he stepped from the lower step Siegler, both arms raised, again raised the gun, which he had previously reloaded, he fired, Mr. Siles receiving the full charge at close range. It is believed that Siegler then discharged the other barrel of his gun in his father-in-law's face, for portions of his neck and right cheek were torn away.

Rob Attempts to Lynch Him. By this time a crowd had gathered outside, and as Officer Simon came up, Siegler appeared in the doorway. The people fell back, and as the officer drew his revolver he ordered Siegler to surrender. The latter's reply was a shot from his gun, but he shot high. Simon returned the fire, and Siegler staggered back with a bullet in his side. He succeeded in firing another shot, which slightly wounded the officer, before he was overpowered.

As Siegler was being taken to the patrol wagon threats of violence were heard on every hand, and a number of revolvers were drawn by citizens who were anxious to get hold of the murderer. Repeatedly Siegler was struck by men whose interference could not be prevented by the police. Siegler was at last placed in the wagon and the horses were whipped into a gallop. At the station he made a statement. It was short, incoherent, and indicative of insanity. He was afterwards taken to the hospital. The extent of his wounds is not known.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Frightful Result of Two Freight Trains Colliding Early Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Through the blunder of some one and the terrible collision of two heavily laden freight trains on the Belt Line railway, near the Archer avenue crossing, at 3 o'clock this morning, three lives were lost and two men were injured so seriously that they may not recover.

Those who were killed: John Beauchamp, conductor, train No. 14; Richard A. Otto, brakeman, train No. 14; Louis Oberlin, fireman, train No. 14. Those who were injured: Thomas Garland, engineer, Belt Line train No. 36, bruised about the face and legs and scalded badly, left arm broken; John Best, brakeman, Belt Line train No. 36, badly scalded, may not recover.

Train No. 14 had come to a stop, and it is supposed that Beauchamp and Otto were asleep in the caboose as they failed to flag No. 36, which was following them. The force of the collision was terrific and a dozen cars were smashed to kindling wood. The bodies of Beauchamp and Otto were taken from the wreckage and buried. Oberlin's remains were found crushed between the boiler head and tender of his engine. Garland and Best, who were on the engine with Oberlin, managed to crawl from the wreck until assisted, though both were badly crushed and scalded by the steam that rushed from the broken pipes. He was later after the disaster the wreckage caught fire and it was only by great exertion on the part of the railroad men that the flames were prevented from reaching the forty cars of oil which composed the train No. 36.

MURDERED OVER CARDS.

Two Negro Barbers Fight to the Death in a Saloon.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—This city is in a fever of excitement over an early Sunday morning murder and there is open talk of lynching. Henry Stewart, Ed. Harmon and another colored man were at Counselman Dan's saloon playing chess for the drinks. A dispute arose as to whose deal it was and the lie was passed. Stewart jumped to his feet and seized a razor. Harmon then knocked him down with a chair, but Stewart seemed bent on a fight and he was knocked down four times in succession. Harmon then tried to escape, but Stewart rose to his feet and rushing to Harmon struck him a blow that almost severed Harmon's right arm at the shoulder. An artery was cut in two and the man bled to death in three minutes. Stewart ran to a house near and washed his hands and has not been seen since. It is thought he is in hiding and the police and several deputy officers are on a search. There is strong talk of a

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In conversation with Mr. Caldwell, the detectives learned that Hayes had been discharged from his employ last May, Kelly getting his situation. Shortly after his discharge \$45 was stolen from the store. Suspicion pointed to Hayes, but nothing could be proved against him. The young man has done little or nothing since last May. He has been hard up, and at times despondent. Last Thursday night, Clerk Kelly was called out of bed at 12 o'clock. He came to his room and found a note pinned to his door. It read: "I used to work here," said he. "My name is Frank Hayes."

That was the first acquaintance between Hayes and Kelly. The prescription filled, the former left the store. At noon Baker and Boberitz went to No. 26 Madison avenue, where Hayes had been boarding with his aunt, Mrs. Nellie Price. The young man was standing in the hallway. He had his hat and overcoat on, and was cooly putting on his gloves. His large valise, already packed, rested at his feet.

On being questioned by the detectives Hayes said that he knew Kelly slightly and that on the night of the murder had gone to the theater, returning home at 12:30 o'clock.

Hayes and his grip were taken to headquarters for further examination. On opening the valise an overcoat, which was identified as Kelly's, also his revolver, were found. When confronted with these proofs Hayes calmly declined to say anything whatever. Another fact has been brought to light, which makes the case against Hayes all the stronger. It has been shown that recent severe usage and the rim is spotted with what may be coagulated blood.

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Michigan Land and Lumber Company Lose a Suit.

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By the Shotgun Route.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 20.—Shortly after 9 o'clock Saturday morning Lee Ketcher, son of Joel Ketcher, aged 13 years, went to the barn on his father's farm near this village, and climbing upon the upper floor, placed a loaded gun to his left breast and discharged it by means of a stick. The entire load entered his heart, tearing it into shreds, death resulting instantaneously. No cause can be found for the boy's act, excepting that the teacher chided him the day before at school.

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## MURDERED IN A STABLE.

Horrible Death of an Old Widow at Bradford.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Lucille Crossmer, a widow, aged 50 years, was found hanging in her cow stable at Farmers Valley last evening. For a time it was supposed to be case of suicide, but it is now believed that she was brought to light a most brutal murder. The old lady had gone to the stable to milk her cow. The murderer evidently knowing her habits was lying in wait for her. As she entered the stable door she was seized from behind and beaten and choked into insensibility. A large pool of blood was found on the floor; marks of fingers on the throat and frightful bruises from blows upon head and face were plainly discernible. Her clothing was nearly torn from her body and her hair was matted with filth from the stable floor. After committing the deed, the murderer hung the old lady by the neck from a rafter. Mrs. Crossmer's husband died last year.

Owing to domestic difficulties the couple had not lived together for a long time. Mrs. Crossmer had much to do with getting possession of her husband's farm which was occupied by her son. This son Ralph Crossmer was at Smithport, but his present whereabouts are unknown. He was the only enemy of the lady. The coroners are investigating.

Big Prairie Fire. Already Burned Over a Territory Three Miles Wide and Twenty Long.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Stuart, Holt county, says: "A disastrous prairie fire, which originated from a spark from a chimney on a farm house near Bassett, about noon, is still raging. The head fire can be seen tonight from here, fully 20 miles due south. The area of the burned district averages nearly three miles wide and fully thirty miles long. Five farm houses and many outbuildings have been destroyed. It is estimated that 5,000 tons of hay have already been burned, and more will go. No loss of life has been reported as yet."

NOT HIS WIFE.

Setting Aside a Divorce Creates a Scandal in Navy Circles.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 20.—Judge McConnell has set aside the divorce granted in October, 1901, to Captain York, paymaster in the United States navy, which he obtained on charges of desertion. Mr. York was married again a few days after to the Countess Dorychewsk and the setting aside of the divorce renders this marriage bigamous. The ground for setting aside is that the plaintiff's attorney, M. A. Hilarath, of Fargo, did not give notice to Mrs. York that the divorce had been applied for.

Tin Plate Mill Burned.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 20.—The tin plate mill burned to the ground last night. This is the factory that became so prominent as a political issue during the late campaign. The fire was of incendiary origin, the entire factory having been saturated with coal oil. It was being operated by Clark & Allerton. The factory was owned by S. B. Orvis. The building material and machinery are a total loss of over \$22,000, partly insured.

Vessel and Crew Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The arrival at this port today of the bark E. O. Clarke from Iquitos, Greenland, establishes beyond doubt the loss of the British bark Platina, together with Captain James and crew of thirteen men. Captain Manson of the Clarke, saw nothing of the vessel on his trip. The Platina left Iquitos, June 4, together with the Salina, which arrived here September 1.

Big Lumber Fire.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark., Nov. 20.—The plant of the Deane Lumber and Planing company was burned here this afternoon. It is estimated that the loss of the lumber and planing mill will foot up at least \$600,000. Partly covered by insurance. In addition to the Deane Lumber company three residences belonging to Judge James Murphy and residence belonging to Mrs. Jennie Mason were destroyed.

One Dead, Two Dying.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 20.—A sad-bank at Taylorsville caved in yesterday afternoon and buried Richard Peach, Calvin Wexler, Louis Green, William Sheppard and William C. Irving. Sheppard and Irving escaped without a scratch. Peach was killed instantly and Wexler and Wexler fatally injured.

Another Fire at Nevada.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 20.—This town was visited by a disastrous fire at 4 o'clock Saturday evening. The Hildbrand block on Cherry street was totally destroyed, containing the Saunders barber shop, Seachie's tailor shop, and Young's grocery store. The loss will be \$20,000, half covered by insurance.

Baker Won in Fourteen Rounds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Henry Baker, who steeled himself the lightweight of Michigan, knocked out Dick Moore, a local pugilist, this morning in a finish fight, for \$500 a side and a share in the gate receipts. Moore had the best of the fight up to the end of the fourteenth round.

Death of a Fun Maker.

ROSTON, Nov. 20.—Charles Read, the actor, died tonight of heart disease at the United States hotel in this city. He had been in the city for some time. He died at the theatre Monday night, but he was only able to appear two nights.

Mrs. August Belmont Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Mrs. August Belmont, widow of the financier and turfman, died at her home about 4:30 this afternoon.

Cremated an American.

HAMPSHIRE, Nov. 20.—The body of Mr. Dicks, a Cincinnati merchant, was burned yesterday in the crematory of the Ohio-Cincinnati cemetery. This was the first time the Ohio-Cincinnati crematorium has been used.

Wholesale Murders Discovered.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The bodies of Russian adults, have been found buried in the sand of a cellar in Ludlow, Russia. It is thought he is in hiding and the police and several deputy officers are on a search. There is strong talk of a

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## new patient of the bi-chloride of gold

institute, died Friday, and the doctor's jury returned a verdict of death from delirium tremens and exhaustion of the institute from blame. Deceased had been on a three weeks' spree.

Northwest Gale and Snow.

HAMMOND, Nov. 20.—A heavy northwest gale, accompanied by snow, has prevailed for thirty-six hours, but is now abating. The China, Gordon Campbell, Portage and City of Traverse have been sheltered here, but expect to get away tomorrow morning.

Drowned While Duck Shooting.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—Richard Amos, aged 25, was accidentally drowned in the river about 3 o'clock, while duck shooting. Amos was a sailor and single. Harbor-master O'Neil will drag for the body.

JERRY IS SO PROUD.

The Department of Agriculture Report Shows This.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report, as head of the department of agriculture, a valuable document, and has grouped together many interesting facts and figures of agricultural people were; and what a proper thing it was to make the prime commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer. He says he sent abroad last year two hundred million dollars of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent of these products were agricultural.

He claims some credit for that, because he shows an increase of forty million pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork, and forty million dollars value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products.

The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever alone, have saved cattle growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department, and as the secretary grows emphatic and eloquent, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers, he again declares that pneumonia does not exist in the United States.

But result, he claims has been obtained at a cost less by \$100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain, during seven years, as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total loss to the cattle growers of Great Britain by this disease, in deaths alone, amounted to not less than the average of the past four years, this is the only country in the world where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891, by saying that those anticipations of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop.

Taking the world throughout, the crops more than equalled the crops of 1891, so that there was actually more wheat grown in that year than in 1890. Even the exports from Russia, where famine existed in so large a section, and where exports were for a time prohibited, amounted to \$55,000,000 bushels. Near as much as the average of the past four years, and more than the average for the past ten years.

He says: "The conditions which have at last overwhelmed cotton growers now confront wheat growers."

Hence the American farmer must reduce the wheat acreage and so long production down to the normal demand. While insisting that southern cotton growers must continue to reduce the acreage of cotton planted, he has some encouragement to offer them in the shape of new varieties of cotton seed.

He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home-grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own silk, instead of sending twenty-five million dollars a year abroad for the raw material; and he thinks we might also save sixty-seven millions a year which we now spend on imported fabrics.

He has some hopes of getting the Germans to use our Indian corn. Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new form of corn generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakeries and corn-grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in price.

The corn exports for 1899, the only year in which they have equalled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under 42 cents a bushel at the port of shipment against a fraction over 50 cents per bushel this year, a difference aggregating on the exports of the past fiscal year not less than \$10,000,000. The report is the first from the cabinet to find its way to the president's desk.

Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain-makers. The experiments are being largely made, as congress directed; but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipations formed by the believers in the method of artificial rain-making.

As his last word, the secretary expresses his profound appreciation of the cordial sympathy and broad intelligence with which the president has uniformly throughout his administration, heeded the needs of agriculture. He predicts that the people of this country will learn to appreciate more and more the fact that the first administration, during which the department of agriculture held the rank of an executive department of the government, was presided over by a chief executive who never failed to appreciate the importance of agriculture, its dignity and its value to the country at large.

Lester in Canada.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Emanuel Lester, the celebrated chess expert, left tonight for Montreal, where he will fill a week's engagement at the Canadian chess club. Lester will give a sensational performance, playing off hand games against strong players, as well as consultation games and games at odds, throughout the week.

## ROASTED IN A BOAT

Four Men Perish in the Boasting Flames

OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER

Drummen Men Fire the Ram Lee at Daybreak and She Burns to the Water's Edge, With Four Men.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—The steamer Ram Lee was burned at the wharf this morning at 6 o'clock. The boat had got in from Ashport at 5:30, and the officers were leaving her when the cry of fire was raised. The officer of the watch ran through the cabin and awakened the passengers, and all above the deck got out in safety. Chief Engineer Bailey attempted a similar duty below the decks and thirty passengers came ashore.

A number of laboring men got on the boat at Ashport and they were in a beastly state of intoxication. It is thought four of these men were burned to death, as the engineer was not able to rouse them. The story on the boat swung around and it was feared for a few minutes that the vessel would break away and drift against other vessels in the harbor, but a current of wind drove her shoreward. The boat was consumed, all but the hull, in thirty minutes.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by one of the laborers from Ashport dropping a match among the cotton.

The Ram Lee was one of the Lee